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79 #1

REASONS

FOR PROMOTING THE CULTIVATION

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

BY

F. DILLON BELL

AND

FREDERICK YOUNG JUN.

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER AND CO., CORNHILL.
1842.

Price One Shilling.

X-DU 420
Z9
297 #2

1872.

Exhibition of Colonial Products,

CHRISTCHURCH.

INANGAHUA AND LYELL.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

AND

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS.

WITH PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL GOLD MINING CLAIMS REPRESENTED.

REEFTON:
PRINTED AT THE "INANGAHUA HERALD" OFFICE, BROADWAY,
PROVINCE OF NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.
MDCCCLXXII.

X-DU 420
.Z9

117 #3

EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY

KEPT BY THE

REV. R. BURROWS

DURING

HEKE'S WAR

IN THE NORTH, in 1845.

Auckland:
UPTON AND CO.

1886.

Malcolm Ross.

Published under the auspices of the
X-DU 420
Z4
#47

Canterbury Caledonian Society.

Stray Leaves

FROM THE

Early History of Canterbury

By George Robert Hart.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Christchurch:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE PRESS" COMPANY LIMITED, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS, CASHEL STREET.

X-DU 420
.Z9

#5

98

THE

INDUSTRIES OF NEW ZEALAND

BY

W. N. BLAIR, M. Inst., C.E.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED TO THE

Industrial Association of Canterbury,

AT CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z., ON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887

PRICE—ONE SHILLING.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF CANTERBURY INCORPORATED
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

F. JENKINS, President of the Association in the Chair.

Christchurch, N.Z.:
Printed by the 'Press' Company, Ltd., Printers and Bookbinders, Cashel Street.
1887.

533

#6

X-DU 420
.Z9

REMINISCENCES

OF A

MINISTER FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND:

BEING A CORRECTED REPORT IN THE NEW ZEALAND "HANSARD" OF A SPEECH DELIVERED BY

HON. MR. J. C. RICHMOND,

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888,

IN REPLY TO DEFAMATORY PASSAGES CONTAINED IN

RUSDEN'S "HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND."

WELLINGTON:
BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1888.

159

EXTRACTED FROM THE "NEW ZEALAND HERALD," OCTOBER 10TH AND 11TH, 1892.

X-DU 420
.Z4

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

JUBILEE RE-UNION

OF

OLD COLONISTS,

INCLUDING

Roll of Pioneer Settlers who Arrived Prior to 1843.

COMPILED BY J. J. CRAIG, AT AUCKLAND, IN 1892.

PRICE - - - ONE SHILLING

Auckland:
WILSONS AND HORTON, GENERAL PRINTERS, QUEEN AND WYNDHAM STREETS.

MDCCCXCIII.

491

X-DU 420
.Z9

#16

THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS:

THEIR PAST HISTORY, THEIR PRESENT POSITION, AND THEIR FUTURE PROSPECTS.

BY

"THE OTAGO DAILY TIMES" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Reprinted from "The Otago Daily Times."

Dunedin:
THE OTAGO DAILY TIMES AND WITNESS NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MDCCCXCVI.

X-DU 420
.Z9

Major Ropata Wahawaha,

N.Z.C., M.L.C.

THE STORY

OF

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

Related by LIEUT.-COLONEL PORTER.

Reprinted from THE POVERTY BAY HERALD.

Gisborne:
PRINTED AT THE POVERTY BAY HERALD OFFICE, GLADSTONE ROAD.
1897.

X-DU 420
.Z9
678
J.W. KINSEY.
#10

Church Work among the Maories, 1897.

Pamphlet B

X-DU 420
.Z9
373
#11

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REMINISCENCES

AND

EXPERIENCES

OF AN

EARLY COLONIST.

MASTERTON, NEW ZEALAND:
Printed by E. H. Waddington, Perry Street.
1898.

X-DU420.29 #12

MAORI BIOGRAPHIES.

SKETCHES

OF

OLD NEW ZEALAND.

COMPILED BY JAMES COWAN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of Maori Portraits
painted by

HERR G. LINDAUER.

PRINTED FOR H. E. PARTRIDGE, AUCKLAND.
By The Brett Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Shortland Street.

1901.

X-DU 420
.Z9
#13

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS

IN

NEW ZEALAND,

1854-1903.

Compiled from Official Sources. *E. J. VON DADELSZEN, Registrar General.*

WELLINGTON.
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1904.

Schofield 534 #14

X-DU 420
.Z9

EARLY HISTORY

OF THE

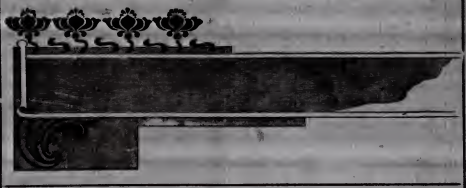
New Zealand Post Office.

COMPILED BY D. ROBERTSON.

By Authority of the Postmaster-General.

WELLINGTON, N.Z.
JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1905.

X-DU 420.Z9 632. #15



The EARLY SETTLEMENT of the TOKOMAIRIRO PLAIN.

By
Alexander Brown,
Milton.

Reprinted from the BRUCE HERALD, October 15, 1906, and following issues.

Printed at the BRUCE HERALD Office, Union Street, Milton

X-DU 420
.Z9
42.1
#16

1857. 1907.

"THE COLONIST"

JUBILEE . .
SOUVENIR.

PRESENTED
TO
SUBSCRIBERS.
NELSON, N.Z.
23RD OCT., 1907.

374 X-DU 420 .Z9 #17

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr E. W. Meredith.

A Notable Pioneer Colonist.

[EXTRACT FROM "WAIRARAPA DAILY TIMES," TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1907.]

A tall, alert and notable figure, to be seen any day in Masterton, for a generation or more, will no more be met in Queen-street, for Mr E. W. Meredith, of Llandaff, has joined the great majority. Hale, in spite of a great tale of years, his end came somewhat unexpectedly. It is not so many days since his familiar form was seen in town, and his ever courteous greeting extended to his many friends and acquaintances.

The late Mr Edwin Meredith was, in some respects, a rather remarkable man, who was content to follow the career of a pioneer settler and of a good colonist, but who was qualified to adorn a high public position. His natural gifts, his culture, and a certain charm of manner which never failed him, conferred upon him a distinction which no public position could have enhanced. His long residence in this district, and the intelligent interest which he ever displayed in questions of public interest, made him a prominent man, although he was content to merely play a modest part as a fireside politician. His beautiful home on the Upper Plain had a greater attraction for him than public assemblages. In Masterton he knew everybody and everybody knew him, and who was there of his acquaintance but bore willing testimony to his never-failing courtesy to one and all. If in Masterton there has been an uncrowned Prince, to whom men were willing to make obeisance, we lose him by the death of Mr Meredith.

For a good many years the late Mr Meredith was restrained by ill-health from the pursuit of a more strenuous career for which he was otherwise so well equipped. We regret to hear, also, that the last few days of his existence were saddened by severe physical suffering, so that death must almost have come as a happy release. For five-and-twenty years or more the writer has known the late Mr Meredith, and he may say that the more he knew of him and the better he came to understand him, the greater grew his regard and respect for the fine and noble qualities which were his salient characteristics. We feel that Masterton, and indeed the whole Wairarapa, is the poorer by his removal by death from amongst us.

The late Mr Meredith was eighty years of age, being born in Tasmania in the year 1827. He was a son of an old Peninsula officer. Those who have visited Hobart will recall a fine statue erected near the town in memory of a member of the Meredith family who held a very distinguished position in that colony. The late Mr Meredith was a New Zealand colonist of fifty-seven years' standing. He first of all took up a Crown run of 80,000 acres in Otago, under Sir George Grey's pastoral regulations, and there graduated as a Shepherd King. In 1853 Mr Meredith purchased 2000 acres of land in the Hawke's Bay district, but owing to land troubles had to surrender this property. In the following year he settled on the South Bank of the Whareama, acquiring a lease of 15,000 acres of land, which he subsequently converted into a freehold. Even Shepherd Kings in the earlier days of the colony had to endure many hardships and take grave risks before they could bring an estate into profitable occupation. For five-and-twenty years Mr Meredith resided with his family on his Whareama run, and in 1879 he came to live at Llandaff, on the Upper Plain. When he first settled in Masterton he became a member of the Masterton Road Board, and later a member of the Wairarapa North County Council. At one time, too, he took a prominent position in the Masterton Agricultural and Pastoral Association. So far as his health and strength permitted him, he lived an active and a strenuous life, and leaves behind him many children and grand-children, who will, in the years to come, recall with pride and affection the founder of the Meredith family in New Zealand.

X-DU420
.Z9

#18

THE MEIKLE SENSATION!

HORRORS AND INJUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Prison Department,
Wellington, N.Z., 26th May, 1888.

MADAM,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of the following documents from you:—1st letter to His Excellency the Governor, dated 7th May; 2nd letter to Lady Jervois, dated 16th April; 3rd letter to the Honourable the Minister of Justice, dated the 13th April; and a letter to the Hon. G. F. Richardson, dated 24th April, and to inform you, in reply, that all the Plaints set forth in these documents have been carefully considered and fully inquired into, with the result that the Hon. Mr. Fergus can see no grounds to justify him in interfering with the sentence passed upon your husband.

I have the honour to be, Madam, Your obedient servant,
A. HUME,
Inspector of Prisons.

Mrs. J. J. Meikle,
Hopefield, Wyndham, Southland.

The above clearly shows that, once in jail, like the fly in the honey-pot, you are dead to the world; and Captain Hume took good care to keep Meikle in prison. He, Captain Hume, was also the Commissioner of Police; he ruled the roost in both Departments.

Nelson, 20th November, 1888.

MADAM,—Your letter of the 12th inst. was forwarded to me here to-day. I regret very much to say that I am afraid I cannot do anything to assist you in your great distress. You ask if I think there is any hope of your husband's sentence being reduced. Well, I must be honest with you, and tell you at once candidly that I do not think there is the remotest chance of the Government reducing Meikle's sentence. The fact of one man getting three years for sheep-stealing, and another getting seven years for the same offence, in my opinion has nothing to do with the matter. You ask me to give some message to your husband; but you must be surely aware that I am prohibited from doing any such thing.

I remain, yours faithfully,
A. HUME, Inspector of Prisons.

Lyttelton Prison,
December the 28th, 1889.

To His Excellency the Governor of the
Colony of New Zealand.

PETITION OF JOHN JAMES MEIKLE.

Your Petitioner humbly showeth:—

1st. That your Petitioner, petitions on the following grounds:—That your Petitioner is innocent of the crime that he now suffers for.

2nd. Your Petitioner, having sent Two Petitions to the late Governor, Sir W. Jervois, and the reply sent back:—"No grounds."

3rd. Your Petitioner draws your Excellency's attention:—That His Honour Mr. Judge Ward, was charged on the 19th day of August, 1889, before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in Wellington, with Pressure and Prejudice in your Petitioner's case; and it has been clearly proved by the Colonial Secretary that Judge Ward—"Was under pecuniary obligations to the Prosecuting Company, which Prosecuted Your Petitioner, as there was no person present to appear for Your Petitioner before the Legislative Committee.

Your Petitioner Begs that Your Excellency will Grant Your Petitioner Four Sheets of Foolscap and One Large Envelope, to give a written report of Your Petitioner's Case to Mr. Jellicoe, Barrister and Solicitor, of Wellington, to enable him to take what steps he may think proper to have Justice done to Your Petitioner.

Your Excellency will see, by looking into all the facts of the Case, Judge Ward must either have been a Persecuted Judge, or Your Petitioner is wrongfully Convicted, and the Jury mis-directed. By granting the above request, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) J. J. MEIKLE.

Reply came back:—"No grounds to grant my request" (to allow Meikle to write to Mr. Jellicoe).

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Colony of New Zealand.

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Your Petitioner humbly showeth:—

1st. That Your Petitioner Petitions on the following grounds:—

2nd. That Your Petitioner did not receive a fair trial, through Judge Ward being under pecuniary obligations to the prosecuting Company, and he, the said Judge Ward, being a partner with the two Directors of the Company in an Estate known as Waiooio Estate in Southland.

Mr. McDonald, the Crown Prosecutor, and Mr. Harvey, the Company's Solicitor, and Mr. Denniston, Solicitor, all three who Prosecuted Your Petitioner, are interested in the Company.

Mr. Denniston's brother-in-law was a Director of the Company, and his late father-in-law, Judge Bathgate, was formerly Manager of the Company.

3rd. Mr. McDonald, the Crown Prosecutor, was interested financially, and Mr. Harvey, Solicitor for the Company.

4th. The principal witness, who was to get £50, Swore in the Lower Court he was to get nothing, and signed his depositions; he swore in the Supreme Court he was to get £50, and perjured himself along with Others.

the Commissioner of Police, and Inspector of Prisons. Nothing done to get Meikle justice. Mr. Hume was factotum of the Justice Department in New Zealand.]

Department of Justice,
Wellington, New Zealand,
4th September, 18

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter o number and date quoted in the margin [1st instant], with enclosure Mr. J. J. Meikle, on the subject of the case of one Lambert, committe trial on a charge of perjury.

In reply, I have to inform you that if Mr. Meikle wishes for a chang venue, he should make application to the Supreme Court; but tha Government cannot interfere in the matter.

As regards the payment of the witnesses, as the prosecution is a pr one, these expenses are not payable by the Crown.

Your most obedient servant,
W. P. REEVES,
For the Minister of Justi

W. Hutchison, Esq.,
M.H.R., Wellington.

[The above shows how Mr Pember Reeves refused to prosecute Lam the perjurer. What is the good of the Justice Department?]

JUSTICE STILL DELAYED, IN "GOD'S OWN COUNTRY."

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Abstract of Committee's Report referred to:

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GEORGE FRIEND,
9th October, 1895. Clerk of the House of Representative

Will Hon. Members of Parliament let the public know the reason that above recommendation was not carried out 14 years ago by the Governme The Committee spent three days enquiring into the wrongful conviction Meikle.

Mr McNab stated on the 29th October, 1895 (recorded in Hansard p 858) that Meikle lost, through his wrongful incarceration, some £5 He hoped the members of the Committee would support him in recomme ing the Government to put a sufficient sum on the Estimates, so that w the Government came to settle the matter they would have a proper sum the Estimates out of which to do so. Mr Seddon said that Ministers l been working day and night, and when Ministers desired to be relieved some of the work would not be finished if they were not going to co mit the country to a large sum of money without due deliberation. This i not the only case, and a dangerous precedent might be established. He tended to go carefully through the papers.

Mr Smith, Mr Collins, Mr Willis and Mr W. Fraser were all members the Committee.

Mr McNab moved the adjournment of the House on the 10th Septemb 1896 (which is recorded in Hansard, page 490) to enable the members Parliament to discuss the Meikle case. Hon. T. Mc Kenzie stated during debate (Hansard page 498) he would like to say, in connection with the cr Meikle, of whom so much had been said that afternoon, those of them w came from the South Island knew perfectly well that, whatever might be s against Meikle in other connections, the charge on which he suffered a long term of imprisonment he entirely innocent of. That was clea sbown; and he thought, if that was so, Parliament should give him t redress which he was entitled to. Mr. Seddon stated, during the debate (page 499), he must plead guilty to the fact that, when he left the House t afternoon, he left in anything but a happy frame of mind; and he h very good reasons for it, the whole of the afternoon had been wasted discussions which had taken place on the questions. It was not wasted. Mr. Willis: His accuser perjured himself. Members of the Committee ca down to the House and said, in reference to certain persons, "We decla them innocent," though the parties had been convicted by a Court of La after a fair trial. The Judge who tried the case entirely differed from t opinion held by the Committee, notwithstanding what had taken place sin The Judge held that Meikle was properly convicted, and that he was guil of the offence for which he suffered. That was the position. It had be very nicely put that the Government ought, at all events, to pay the expens that Meikle had incurred in proving his innocence, by prosecuting a witne for perjury; but it could be said, the moment the Government commit themselves by doing that, they should pay so much money as compensatio for the sufferings endured by him in Gaol—that would be the next argume Sir R. Stout, in the same debate, stated (on page 501) it was quite right f the Premier to insist on having the matter carefully sifted before the Colon paid any money. They were all liable to be carried away by sympathy som times, and no doubt the Petitioner made out a strong case when he showe that the main witness was convicted of perjury. He understood that th Committee had ascertained that one or more of the Jury had said that, h it not been for this man's evidence, the Conviction would not have be sustained. That made out a very strong case. Sir R. Stout ought to ha stated that his Honour Mr. Justice Williams[illegible]

X-D4420 119 29

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Mr McNab stated on the 29th October, 1895 (recorded in Hansard page 858) that Meikle lost, through his wrongful incarceration, some £5000. He hoped the members of the Committee would support him in recommending the Government to put a sufficient sum on the Estimates, so that when the Government came to settle the matter they would have a proper sum on the Estimates out of which to do so. Mr Seddon said that Ministers had been working day and night, and when Ministers desired to be relieved of some of the work they would have it. They were not going to commit the country to a large sum of money without due deliberation. This was not the only case, and a dangerous precedent might be established. He intended to go carefully through the papers.

Mr Smith, Mr Collins, Mr Willis and Mr W. Fraser were all members of the Committee.

Mr McNab moved the adjournment of the House on the 10th September 1896 (which is recorded in Hansard, page 490) to enable the members of Parliament to discuss the Meikle case. Hon. T. Mc Kenzie stated during the debate (Hansard page 498) he would like to say, in connection with the case of Meikle, of whom so much had been said that afternoon, those of them who came from the South Island knew perfectly well that, whatever might be said against Meikle in other connections, the charge on which he suffered this long term of imprisonment he was entirely innocent of. That was clearly shown; and he thought, if that was so, Parliament should give him the redress which he was entitled to. Mr. Seddon stated, during the debate (or page 499), he must plead guilty to the fact that, when he left the House that afternoon, he left in anything but a happy frame of mind; and he had very good reasons for it, the whole of the afternoon having been wasted by discussions which had taken place on the questions. It was not wasted. By Mr. Willis: His accuser perjured himself. Members of the Committee came down to the House and said, in unmistakable terms, "We declare them innocent," though the parties had been convicted by a Court of Law, after a fair trial. The Judge who tried the case entirely differed from the opinion held by the Committee, notwithstanding what had taken place since. The Judge held that Meikle was properly convicted, and that he was guilty of the offence for which he suffered. That was the position. It had been very nicely put that the Government ought, at all events, to pay the expenses that Meikle had incurred in proving his innocence, by prosecuting a witness for perjury; but it would be said, the moment the Government committed themselves by doing that, they should pay so much money as compensation for the sufferings endured by him in Gaol—that would be the next argument. Sir R. Stout, in the same debate, stated (on page 501) it was quite right for the Premier to insist on having the matter carefully sifted before the Colony paid any money. They were all liable to be carried away by sympathy sometimes, and no doubt the Petitioner made out a strong case when he showed that the main witness was convicted of perjury. He understood that the Committee had ascertained that one or more of the Jury had said that, had it not been for this evidence, the Conviction would not have been sustained. That made out a very strong case. Sir R. Stout ought to have stated that his Honour Mr. Justice Williams had said when Lambert was

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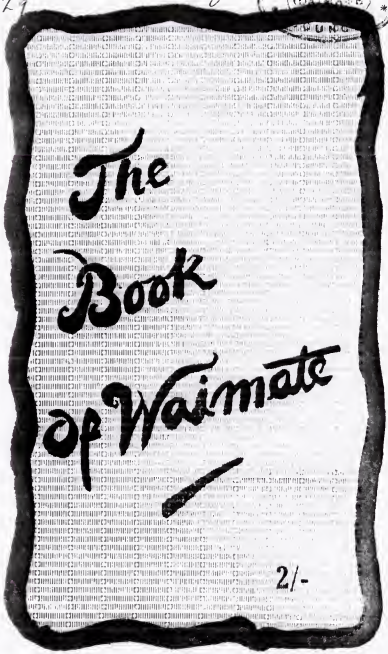

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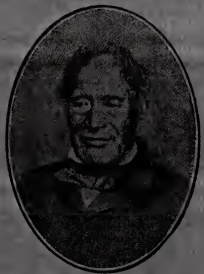

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"KOHIKOHIA NGA MARAMARA O MATAATUA."

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GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF THE NGATI-MANAWA, NGATI-WHARE, TUHOE, NGATI-APA, NGATI-AWA, NGATI-HAMUA AND PATUHEUHEU TRIBES.

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his wanderin... Ocean of KIWA), ...and ceremonies, in ... tem of mythology, in his ... ancient chants, there can be noted the traces of a superior culture to that which has obtained among the various divisions of the far-spreading Polynesian race within historic times. It is an ethnological axiom that when a race becomes scattered and isolated in small communities, that race must

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First British Resident in New Zealand."

By

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OF

AN ONLY SON,

IN

A LETTER TO HIS SURVIVING SISTER.

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Early Land Settlement in the Wairarapa.

Mr. Edwin Meredith Relates Past Experiences.

An Interesting Interview.

Extract from The Wairarapa Age, Thursday October 18th, 1906.

It may safely be said that there is no one in the Wairarapa who can personally speak with greater authority in regard to the settlement of the land in the "early days" of this district than Mr Edwin Meredith. In those days when towns were unknown, when there was no incessant clamour for the telephone in the backblocks, when, indeed, many settlers were glad if by hard and unremitting toil they could earn simply a livelihood, Mr Meredith was, in the face of hardships and privations, "carving out" a home in the backblocks, such as cannot be found anywhere in New Zealand to-day, and at the same time, in conjunction with other settlers similarly engaged, laying the foundation of the prosperity and progress of the country. Recently a representative of the "Wairarapa Age" approached Mr Meredith in regard to an interview, when Mr Meredith courteously related some of his past experiences.

IN 1853.

"I understand, Mr Meredith," said our representative, "that you came to New Zealand in the early days?"

"Yes, I arrived in New Zealand in 1850 and I first visited South Wairarapa in 1854, I think. Very little of the land was settled in those days. From Te Ore Ore to the Wairarapa Lake there were only 12 settlers, all holding native leases. A good tenure though under disagreeable landlords, but I will explain that later. The names of the settlers at that time were Messrs W. Donald (Masterton), James Northwood, (Te Ore Ore), Thomas Northwood, (near Hurunuiorangi), Horisse, (near Pepawai), on the Waiohini) Smith and Revans, (Hinengaroa), Bidwill (Lake), and on the opposite side to Mr Bidwill and extending in the direction of Palliser Bay were Messrs Gillies, McMaster, Peter Hume, Kelly and Russell, with Matthews on the next bank of the lower Lake. The only way it was then possible to travel to Wellington was to go right down the Wairarapa Valley to Palliser Bay, swim the Lake near the mouth, and follow the coast round to Wellington.

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY.

"It may be said that New Zealand was first colonized by the New Zealand Land Company. Mr Gibbon Wakefield, I believe, represented the Company, but not being a practical man—with no business qualifications, without sympathy with, or knowledge of, the natives, he was about as fitted for the position as I am to be a bishop. He was a clever man, but a theorist—his ideals were good, but as a man of action he was a failure. Broadly the position was that the Company had got hold of certain lands in the immediate vicinity of Wellington—(So inaccurate were their surveys and careless in their land transactions, that they actually sold a number of sections to people in England, that had no existence as land—being de facto, encroachments on Cook Strait)—but having secured certain concessions they had no ability for colonizing, confronted as they were by a large population of hostile natives. While the New Zealand Company were muddling on, settlement in the neighbourhood of Wellington became very congested. The cattle and sheep that had been brought to the country had increased and there was no room for them at all. It was then that men like the late Mr W. Donald and others I have mentioned made their way by the coast to the Wairarapa Valley, where they took leases from the natives.

IN SIR GEORGE GREY'S TIME.

"When I first came to settle in the North Island Sir George Grey was Governor-General and it was probably by his advice that it was decided that all acquisitions of land from the Natives should be made by purchase and that no land should be taken by force or by occupation of pioneer settlers as was the case in Australia. As the Native population of the South Island was very sparse, large areas of land were ac-

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Sir GEORGE GREY.

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TAUPO HAURAU

INCIDENTS OF A TRIBE

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